



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Précis of information concerning the Uganda Protectorate. Compiled in the British War Office by Brevet-Major E. M. Woodward. London, 1902.

This book of 158 pages is a condensed account of the geography, resources, population, industries, and communications of the Uganda Protectorate. Appendix I is devoted to a description of the roads by which the various parts of the Protectorate are reached. In Uganda province the natives are keenly alive to the value of good roads, and co-operate with the British authorities in the gradual extension of the road system. Fairly good roads extend from Mengo, the native capital, to Unyoro province, which borders Albert Nyanza, and to other distant regions, as Toru, Buddu, and Ankole. These roads are from 25 to 30 feet broad, and are remarkably straight. The local chiefs are responsible for their maintenance, and the track is kept in fairly good condition in the well-populated districts. Nearly all the narrower streams have been bridged, but the bridges are not strong enough for wheel traffic. Communications off the main road are maintained by narrow and tortuous footpaths; and on the streams by native canoes. Victoria Nyanza is navigated everywhere, but sunken rocks in the channels between the islands and the mainland require great care in navigation. Entebbe, the administrative headquarters of the Protectorate on the northwest shore of the lake, is reached by steamer in two days from Port Florence, the lake terminus of the railroad.

The value of the book is increased by maps, one showing the routes through the country, another the provinces and districts into which the Protectorate is divided; while a map of the Protectorate in four sheets, on a scale of 10 miles to an inch, shows topography, drainage, and place-names.

Batu na Abubuan Hausa. With translation, vocabulary and notes. By W. H. Brooks and Lewis H. Nott. 56 pages. Henry Frowde, London, 1903.

This little book presents a number of very short pieces written in the Hausa language by an intelligent native, descriptive of Hausa warfare, fisheries, hunting, agriculture, and building. An English translation and vocabulary follow. As the introduction gives the Hausa alphabet, the pronunciation, and the system of transliteration, the book both adds a little to the small stock of Hausa prose, and will also help the student in his general study of the language.